

UNIT 4 TOPIC 1

HISTORY, ORGANIZATION, AND MISSIONS OF THE NAVAL RESERVE

ENABLING OBJECTIVES:

- 4.1.1 Discuss the history of the Naval Reserve.
- 4.1.2 Explain the organization of the Naval Reserve.
- 4.1.3 Identify the mission and importance of the Naval Reserve.
- 4.1.4 Identify the future of the Naval Reserve.
- 4.1.5 Discuss how Core Values support the inclusion of Naval Reservists into the everyday aspects of the Navy.

REFERENCES:

- 1. <http://www.navres.navy.mil/navresfor>
- 2. <http://www.navres.navy.mil/navresfor/nrn/index.html>
- 3. *One Navy Force: A Guide to the U.S. Naval Reserve*
- 4. *Reserve Component Programs*. Fiscal Year 1999 Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board

SLIDES:

- 4-1-1 History, Structure, and Missions of the Naval Reserve
- 4-1-2 Facts about the Naval Reserve
- 4-1-3 Video Introduction
- 4-1-4 Video Highlights-History
- 4-1-5 Video Highlights II
- 4-1-6 Video Highlights III
- 4-1-7 History of the Naval Reserve
- 4-1-8 History Cont'd
- 4-1-9 Organization

- 4-1-10 Mission of the Naval Reserve
- 4-1-11 Contributions of the Naval Reserve
- 4-1-12 Contributions Cont'd.
- 4-1-13 Future of the Naval Reserve
- 4-1-14 Core Values
- 4-1-15 Summary

CASE STUDIES:

None

VIDEO TAPES:

Supporting the Fleet in the New Millennium, An Overview of Today's Naval Reserve Force (RT 7:02)

NOTES TO THE FACILITATOR:

The main points of this topic are:

- The video "Supporting the Fleet in the New Millennium."
- The Navy Reserve's role in support of the Navy's mission.
- The history of the Naval Reserve from the 1800's to the present.
- The organization and history of the Naval Reserve.
- The future of the Naval Reserve.
- Core Values support the growth and development of the Naval Reserve.

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The nation's military forces are facing unprecedented changes and challenges as they enter the 21st century. As the nation's military strategy has evolved, so too has the role of the Reserve Force.
- B. Although the Reserve Force is comprised of seven different components- Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, Coast Guard, Army National Guard, and the Air National Guard- this lesson will focus primarily on the Naval Reserve Force.
- C. The Naval Reserve is a highly trained, well equipped, and fully accessible combat-ready force with a world-class reputation for professional excellence. They are responsive and provide a broad range of cost-effective, adaptable military capabilities, and civilian skills to fulfill mission requirements.
- D. In today's society, the Naval Reserve is no longer viewed solely as trained forces being held in reserve in case of a major war. They are increasingly being used to provide specialized service and to augment the daily operations of Active Duty forces strained to the limit by frequent deployments and high operations tempo.
- E. Operations "Desert Shield" and "Desert Storm" gave dramatic evidence that the Naval Reserve Force is a thoroughly effective and vital part of the general capabilities of the Navy in an emergency

SHOW SLIDE 4-1-1 HISTORY, STRUCTURE, AND MISSIONS OF THE NAVAL RESERVE

Background Information: Along with the task of assisting the Armed Forces during war-time, each of the Reserve components are responsible for other tasks. The Army National Guard and Air National Guard are subject to state call up to protect life and property in state emergencies such as riots, floods, earthquakes, or forest fires. They also help support state and local law enforcement agencies in counter-narcotics, weapons of mass destruction counter-measures, and other operations. The Army Reserve provides the capacity to project land force power with trained individuals and units that are ready to mobilize and deploy rapidly. The Marine Corps Reserve provides trained and equipped units to help active commands bring their force structure to the required level. It also provides similar assets to provide additional depth, combat replacements, and expanded combat structure. The Air Force Reserve mirrors the actions and missions of the active force. The Coast Guard Reserve adds significant capability and flexibility in meeting the service's military mobilization requirements, as well as domestic emergency and operational surge requirements. It also serves as a ready force multiplier to fill short-term personnel gaps and help mitigate personnel tempo stress.

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY
<p>situation.</p> <p>F. They are also being called upon more frequently and for longer periods to participate in contingency operations around the globe.</p> <p>G. Today's Naval Ready Reserve Force is comprised of more than 176,036 skilled and dedicated men and women.</p> <p>H. The Naval Reserve represents 20% of the Navy's total assets and is a significant force multiplier the fleet must have to meet its growing global commitments.</p> <p>I. In this lesson we will discuss the history, organization, and mission of the Naval Reserve. We will also watch a video titled "Supporting the Fleet In the New Millennium-An Overview of Today's Naval Reserve Force.</p>	<p>SHOW SLIDE 4-1-2 FACTS ABOUT THE NAVAL RESERVE</p>
<p>II. 'SUPPORTING THE FLEET' VIDEO</p> <p>A. The video gives a brief description of the evolution of the Naval Reserve.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before the collapse of the Soviet block, most of the Reserve stood by as a force in waiting, waiting to be called. 2. Today there is no wait. Over 2200 commands around the world use the combined force of the Active and Reservists to get the job done. 	<p>SHOW SLIDE 4-1-3 VIDEO INTRODUCTION</p> <p>FACILITATOR NOTE: Introduce and show the video 'Supporting the Fleet in the New Millennium.'</p> <p>Provide a brief discussion at the close of the video highlighting the main points.</p> <p>SHOW SLIDE 4-1-4 VIDEO HIGHLIGHTS-HISTORY</p>

DISCUSSION POINT

RELATED INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY

- B. In May 1888, Massachusetts established a naval battalion within the state militia and 16 other states followed suit by 1897.
- C. These militias proved valuable during the Spanish-American War as the militia furnished 4,216 men to the Navy.
- D. It was not until March 1915 that Congress formally established a “Federal Naval Reserve,” the forerunner of today’s Naval Reserve, which expanded to include the “Naval Reserve Flying Corps” in 1916.
- E. From its inception until the beginning of the Cold War, the Naval Reserve had one basic mission: supplement and sustain active-duty U.S. Navy personnel in times of war or national emergency. In other words, the Naval Reserve supplied people to the fleet only during wartime.
- F. Four out of five persons who served in the Navy in World War II were reservists.
- G. As early as 1969, President Richard Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin Laird recognized that the nation could no longer afford to rely solely on the Active components of the Navy to meet every need short of global war.
- H. In 1970, it was directed that Total Force-meaning both active and reserve forces-be considered when planning, programming, manning, and equipping Defense Department forces. It was recognized

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<p>that Guard and Reserve units lower operating costs could yield a larger and more effective force for a given budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The “Total Force Policy” was augmented in August 1973. This directed each service secretary to provide manning, equipment, training, facilities, construction, and maintenance needed to assure the Guard and Reserve units meet deployment times and readiness. J. In the 1980’s, the Department of the Navy instituted a “horizontal integration” plan to realize the Total Force concept fully. This plan initiated many reservists to begin training with the same active commands, equipment, and systems they would serve with upon mobilization. This initiative expanded the size of the Naval Reserve, modernized equipment, and introduced the widespread use of augmentation units. K. This “Total Force Policy” has become the cornerstone of the Naval defense policy. L. In 1990, Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm gave a new face to the Naval Reserve. This signaled the end of the “old” Total Force era for the Reserve. M. “One Navy Force” was ushered in by President George Bush’s partial activation of the Reserve to meet a specific regional contingency, as opposed to the existing general mobilization plans for a global war. 	<p>SHOW SLIDE 4-1-8 HISTORY CONT’D</p> <p>Instructor Note: By the end of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, around 22,000 Reservists had served in this operation.</p>

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY
<p>N. The Naval Reserve has grown to be an integral part of “One Navy Force.” Today, as never before, the “One Navy Force” serves as a model of Active/Reserve integration. Naval Reservists are now seen alongside their Active counterparts in nearly every community.</p> <p>III. ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVAL RESERVE</p> <p>A. The Naval Reserve is led by a vice admiral, either Active or Reserve, who serves as Director of Naval Reserve and Commander, Naval Reserve Force. This officer also holds the title of Chief of Naval Reserve.</p> <p>B. Based in Washington, D.C., this officer also serves as principal advisor to the Chief of Naval Operations on matters of policy, plans, programming and budgeting for the USNR.</p> <p>C. Commander, Naval Reserve Force, is a field command headquartered in New Orleans, LA. This command is responsible for the operations, training, administration, and readiness of Naval reservists.</p> <p>D. Two subordinate commands are also located in New Orleans.</p> <p>E. The Commander, Naval Surface Reserve Force and the Commander, Naval Air Reserve Force are commanded by Full-time Support (FTS) Reserve flag officers.</p>	<p>SHOW SLIDE 4-1-9 THREE-HATTED RESPONSIBILITY</p>

DISCUSSION POINT	RELATED INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY
<p>total supply force. The ELSF creates advanced bases for the movement, storage, and delivery of war material to support Theater CinC requirements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. With the decommissioning of the last Active component adversary squadron in March 1996, air adversary training now resides wholly within the Naval Reserve. 5. Naval Reserve Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) provide 35% of the Navy's total airborne ocean surveillance capability, with seven squadrons of six aircraft each. 6. Naval Reserve Force frigates constitute 26% of the today's FFG force. 7. Naval Reserve medical and dental personnel comprise 28.5% of the Navy's medical capability. 8. Naval Reserve Helicopter Squadrons provide 47% of the Navy's Combat Search and Rescue capability. <p>C. Although the mission of the Naval Reserve states they "provide mission capable units and individuals", they have a role in virtually every sphere of naval operations.</p>	<p>Air adversary training is combat simulation training in which some U.S. planes act as other country's air forces while other planes "combat" against them. In other words, we act like the bad guys and simulate possible enemy equipment and planes.</p> <p>SHOW SLIDE 4-1-12 CONTRIBUTIONS CONT'D</p>

V. THE FUTURE OF THE NAVAL RESERVE

- A. As defense budgets continue to decline, the Naval Reserve is likely to become an even more valuable commodity. They represent a cost-effective means of enhancing the Active force's ability to operate effectively in an uncertain world.
- B. The Naval Reserve will continue to explore new areas to provide peacetime support.
- C. The seamless integration of Active and Reserve components serves as a model for future force structure.
- D. Future missions for the Naval Reserve will concentrate on supporting the forward presence mission of the Navy.
- E. Whatever their missions, the Reserve will continue to play a pivotal role in the Navy's Total Force.

VI. CORE VALUES AND THE NAVAL RESERVE

- A. The Core Values remain the same whether you are on Active Duty in the Navy or a Reservist.
- B. Therefore, we should be guided by Honor, Courage, and Commitment to work side by side and together with Reservists to accomplish the goals and missions of the Navy.

SHOW SLIDE 4-1-13 FUTURE OF THE NAVAL RESERVE**SHOW SLIDE 4-1-14 CORE VALUES**

- C. Reservists are not just those Navy members who attend drills once a month for a weekend and then return back to their civilian jobs. Reservists often put their position in the Naval Reserve before their civilian jobs, which can often cause their civilian jobs to be in jeopardy.
- D. The Naval Reserve is a critical component in meeting both day-to-day operations as well as crisis-response situations.
- E. Whether you are Active Duty or Reserve, you are all Sailors and you all have specific duties in both peace and crisis times. Uphold the Core Values and work together for the Navy's benefit.

VII. SUMMARY

- A. The lesson today featured:
 - 1. An overview of the history of the Naval Reserve.
 - 2. The structure and mission of the Naval Reserve.
 - 3. Where the Naval Reserve is heading in the future.
 - 4. Core Values and the Naval Reserve.
- B. We also looked at the video titled "Supporting the Fleet in the New Millennium-An Overview of Today's Naval Reserve Force."

SHOW SLIDE 4-1-15 SUMMARY